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ABSTRACT

The data in this report are based on the Census Bureau's October 1973 Current Population Survey, and present information on the age, race, type of school, control of school (private or public), type of residence, and family income of children enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten. The tables contained in the report for 1973 are comparable to those published by the Office of Education for prior years. Also included here are selected summary tables for the period from 1964 to 1973. (Author/CS)

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CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Population Characteristics

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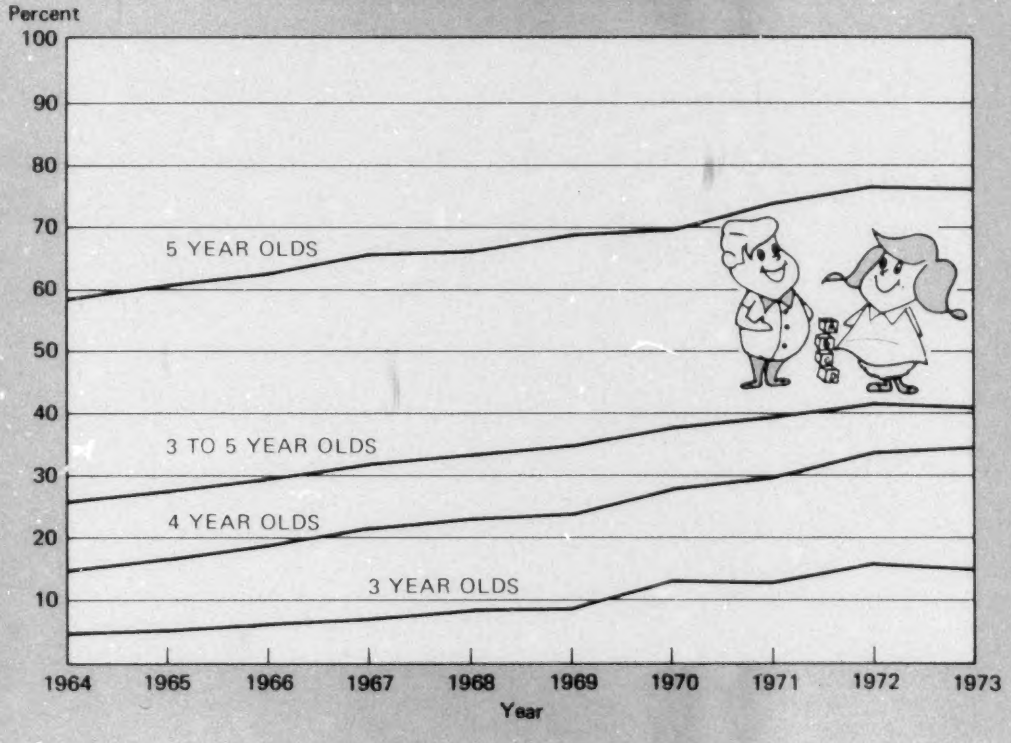
NURSERY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT: OCTOBER 1973

Percent of 3 to 5 year old children enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten: October 1964 to October 1973



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Social and Economic Statistics Administration
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NURSERY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT: OCTOBER 1973

INTRODUCTION

The data in this report are based on the Census Bureau's October 1973 Current Population Survey, and present information on the age, race, type of school, control of school, type of residence, and family income of children enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten.

The tables contained in the report for 1973 are comparable to those published by the Office of Education for prior years.[1] Also included here are selected summary tables for the period from 1964 to 1973.

Some highlights of the data presented in this report are:

- The number of 3- to 5-year-old children enrolled in preprimary programs (nursery school and kindergarten) was 4.2 million in 1973, representing about two of every five children in that age group.
- Although the enrollment rate for these children increased from 26 percent to 37 percent between 1964 and 1970, there was no significant change in the enrollment rate between 1972 and 1973.
- Nursery school enrollment has more than doubled during the past decade, from about one-half million in 1964 to 1.3 million in 1973.
- In 1973, about three of every four of the 5-year-old children were enrolled in a preprimary program, compared with about one of three of the 4-year-olds and one of seven of the 3-year-old children.
- Nursery school enrollment continues to be concentrated largely in private programs (70 percent) whereas kindergarten students are predominantly in public programs (84 percent).
- The majority of Negro nursery school students were in public programs (69 percent), but the majority of white nursery school students attended private programs (78 percent).

Trends in preprimary enrollment since 1964

During the 1960's the number of 3- to 5-year old children enrolled in preprimary programs (nursery school and kindergarten) increased while the total population of this age group was decreasing due to the declining number of births (table A). Because of this phenomenon, the enrollment rate between 1964 and 1970 jumped from 26 percent to 37 percent. However, neither the enrollment rate for children 3 to 5 years old nor the number enrolled in preprimary grades changed significantly between 1972 and 1973. In 1973, the number of 3- to 5-year old children enrolled was 4.2 million, representing about two of every five children in that age group.[2]

Table A. Number of 3- to 5-Year Old Children Enrolled in Nursery School and Kindergarten October 1964 to October 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Total children 3 to 5 years old	Enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten	
		Number	Percent
1973	10,344	4,234	40.9
1972	10,166	4,231	41.6
1971	10,610	4,148	39.1
1970	10,949	4,104	37.5
1969	11,424	3,949	34.6
1968	11,905	3,928	33.0
1967	12,242	3,868	31.6
1966	12,486	3,674	29.4
1965	12,549	3,407	27.1
1964	12,496	3,187	25.5

[1] Last published as DHEW Publication No. (OE) 73-11411, "Preprimary Enrollment: October 1972" by the National Center for Educational Statistics, Office of Education.

[2] The total number of 3- to 5-year old children increased slightly in 1973 over the 1972 figure, even though this age group had been decreasing in size annually since 1966. The increase is due largely to the greater number of children born in 1970 than in 1967. According to presently available data on number of births, the number of 3- to 5-year olds in 1974 should be about the same as the 10.3 million in 1973, and then decline again in subsequent years. See the Current Population Report, Series P-25, No. 499, "Estimates of the Population of the United States and Components of Change: 1972."

This report was prepared by Mark S. Littman, under the direction of Larry E. Suter, Chief, Education and Social Stratification Branch, Population Division, with the statistical assistance of Andrea E. Word.

Since there are more free public school programs for 5-year old children than for the younger children, it is not surprising that the enrollment rate for the 5-year old children far surpasses that for the children who are 3 and 4 years old (table B). In 1973, about three out of every four of the 5-year old children were enrolled in preprimary programs, compared with about one of three of the 4-year old children and one of seven of those who were 3 years old.[3] Negro children 3 and 4 years old had a somewhat higher preprimary enrollment rate than white children (29 percent compared with 23 percent).

Table B. Percent of 3- to 5-Year Old Children Enrolled in Nursery School and Kindergarten: October 1964 to October 1973

Year	Percent enrolled		
	3 year olds	4 year olds	5 year olds[1]
1973	14.5	34.2	76.0
1972	15.5	33.6	76.1
1971	12.4	29.8	73.7
1970	12.9	27.8	69.3
1969	8.7	23.1	68.9
1968	8.3	22.8	66.0
1967	6.8	21.3	65.4
1966	6.0	18.9	62.2
1965	4.9	16.1	60.6
1964	4.3	14.9	58.1

[1]Excludes 5-year old children enrolled above kindergarten.

While the number of 3- to 5-year old children in kindergarten has shown little change during the past decade, the number in nursery school has more than doubled, from about one-half million children in 1964 to 1.3 million in 1973 (table C). In 1964, one out of every seven children enrolled in preprimary programs was enrolled in nursery school; by 1973 this proportion had increased to nearly one out of three (table D).

The proportion of kindergarten students who were enrolled in public schools has remained unchanged at close to four-fifths during the past 10 years, while the proportion of nursery school students enrolled in public programs increased from about one-fifth to three-tenths by 1966, and then remained at about that level (table E).

[3]Including elementary school, the enrollment rate for 5-year olds in 1973 would actually be about 86 percent. One out of ten of the 5-year olds was enrolled in first grade in 1973.

Table C. Number of 3- to 5-Year Old Children Enrolled in Nursery School and Kindergarten by Type of School: October 1964 to October 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Nursery school	Kindergarten	Percent change over preceding year	
			Nursery school	Kindergarten
1973	1,313	2,916	3.2	-1.3
1972	1,277	2,954	20.2	-4.3
1971	1,062	3,086	-2.9	2.5
1970	1,094	3,010	27.7	-2.7
1969	857	3,092	5.0	-0.6
1968	816	3,112	14.6	-1.4
1967	712	3,157	3.8	5.7
1966	686	2,988	31.9	3.5
1965	520	2,887	10.4	6.3
1964	471	2,716	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table D. Percent Distribution of Nursery School and Kindergarten Enrollment of 3-to 5-Year Old Children by Type of Program: October 1964 to October 1973

Year	Total enrolled	Nursery school	Kindergarten
1973	100.0	31.1	68.9
1972	100.0	30.2	69.8
1971	100.0	25.6	74.4
1970	100.0	26.7	73.3
1969	100.0	21.7	78.3
1968	100.0	20.8	79.2
1967	100.0	18.4	81.6
1966	100.0	18.7	81.3
1965	100.0	15.3	84.7
1964	100.0	14.8	85.2

Negroes represented a larger proportion of the public than private enrollment at both the nursery school and kindergarten levels in 1973 (table F). About 37 percent of the students in public nursery school were Negroes, compared with only 7 percent of the students in private nursery school. About 16 percent of the public kindergarten enrollees in 1973 were black, but only 7 percent of the private kindergarten enrollees. The majority of Negro nursery school students were in public programs (69 percent), but the majority of white nursery school students attended private programs (78 percent). The relatively high proportion of Negroes in public programs is to some extent attributable to the Head Start program, in which Negroes are the single largest racial group.

Table E. Percent of 3- to 5-Year Old Children Enrolled in Public and Private Nursery School and Kindergarten: October 1964 to October 1973

Year	Total enrolled		Nursery school		Kindergarten	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
1973	66.8	33.2	29.9	70.1	83.5	16.5
1972	67.9	32.1	31.0	69.0	83.8	16.2
1971	68.6	31.4	29.7	70.3	82.0	18.0
1970	69.0	31.0	30.3	69.6	83.0	17.0
1969	70.0	30.0	28.2	71.8	81.6	18.4
1968	72.0	28.0	32.1	67.9	82.6	17.5
1967	71.7	28.3	32.2	68.0	80.6	19.4
1966	71.5	28.5	31.0	69.0	80.8	19.2
1965	71.0	29.0	24.4	75.6	79.4	20.6
1964	73.6	26.4	19.3	80.7	83.0	17.0

Table F. Negroes as Percent of Total 3- to 5-Year Old Enrollment in Nursery School and Kindergarten by Control and Type of School: October 1964 to October 1973

Year	Total enrolled		Nursery school		Kindergarten	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
1973	18.5	6.8	26.5	6.9	15.5	6.7
1972	17.5	8.6	28.5	8.2	15.7	9.4
1971	17.2	7.9	28.3	8.2	15.8	7.6
1970	17.2	7.7	38.9	6.4	14.4	9.6
1969	16.2	10.7	42.1	11.1	13.7	10.4
1968[1]	18.1	9.8	37.8	9.6	16.0	10.1
1967[1]	18.1	9.0	41.5	11.2	16.0	7.4
1966[1]	16.8	8.8	41.3	7.8	14.6	9.6
1965[1]	15.1	8.8	29.1	8.9	14.3	8.7
1964[1]	14.6	11.5	38.5	8.9	13.7	13.6

[1]Negro and other races. Data for Negroes separately not available prior to 1969.

The proportion of nursery school students attending full-day (about 29 percent) has not changed significantly between 1969 and 1973; however, the proportion of kindergarten students attending full-day has approximately doubled in that five year period, from about 11 percent to 20 percent (table G). A much larger proportion of Negro (45 percent) than white (18 percent) children attended preprimary programs full-day in 1973. This is likely due to the higher labor force participation rates for Negro women with young children compared to white women. Many nursery schools and some kindergartens offer both full-day and part-day programs. Since a higher proportion of the Negro women work, a larger fraction of these mothers are likely to choose full-day attendance for their children than do white mothers.

Family income of preprimary students. There were substantial differences in the income distribution of families sending children to nursery school and kindergarten according to whether the program was public or private (table H). For example, three-fourths of children in private nursery schools in 1973 were in families with incomes over $10,000 during the preceding 12 months, whereas only about one-third of the children in public nursery schools were from families with comparable incomes.[4] Among kindergarten students, 62 percent of private compared with 47 percent of public program pupils had family incomes of $10,000 or more.

[4]Family income data obtained from one question in the October Current Population Survey underestimates the family income when compared with the data collected in the March Current Population Survey where several income questions are included. See the section on Definitions and Explanations.

Table G. Number of 3- to 5-Year Old Children Enrolled in Nursery School and Kindergarten by Whether Enrolled Full or Part-Day and Type of Program. October 1969 to October 1973

(Number in thousands)

Year	Total enrolled		Nursery school		Kindergarten	
	Full day	Part day	Full day	Part day	Full day	Part day
NUMBER						
1973	958	3,276	385	933	573	2,342
1972	922	3,309	404	873	518	2,436
1971	720	3,428	294	768	426	2,660
1970	698	3,406	291	803	407	2,603
1969	587	3,363	256	601	331	2,761
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF PROGRAM						
1973	22.6	77.4	29.2	70.8	19.7	80.3
1972	21.8	78.2	31.6	68.4	17.5	82.5
1971	17.4	82.6	27.7	72.3	13.8	86.2
1970	17.0	83.0	26.6	73.4	13.5	86.5
1969	14.9	85.2	29.9	70.1	10.7	89.3

Table H. Percent Distribution of Household Income for Nursery School and Kindergarten Pupils 3- to 5-Years Old by Control of School: October 1973

Household income of preprimary students	Nursery school		Kindergarten	
	Public	Private	Public	Private
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $3,000	13.5	1.5	5.6	1.9
$3,000 to $4,999	16.5	3.2	10.9	3.8
$5,000 to $7,499	17.9	6.3	15.0	10.4
$7,500 to $9,999	9.7	8.4	15.0	14.1
$10,000 or more	36.2	75.6	47.0	62.4
Income not reported	6.3	5.0	6.4	7.4

Three- to five-year old Negro children as a group had higher enrollment rates than whites at the lower end of the income distribution. This was also true for the 3- and 4-year old children separately, but not for the five-year olds. For example, 24 percent of the 3-year old Negro children whose family income was under $3,000 were enrolled in 1973, compared with only 10 percent of similar white children.

Educational attainment of household head. There was a tendency in 1973 for enrollment rates of the 3- to 5-year old children to increase as the educational attainment of the head of their household increased (table 4). Although the increase was not necessarily statistically significant between each attainment level, there was a large difference between the rates for children whose household head had completed only high school, and those who had completed four or more years of college. Among 3-year old children, for instance, only 10 percent of those whose family head had only completed high school were enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten as compared with 32 percent of those whose head had completed college. A large difference can also be observed for the 4-year old children.

One out of every four white children attending preprimary programs came from families in which the head was a college graduate, and an additional 17 percent came from household's in which the head had completed one to three years of college. About 7 percent of the Negro children attending preprimary programs were in households in which the head was a college graduate, and an additional 7 percent were in households where the head had completed one to three years of college.

Type of residence and region. Preprimary programs, especially nursery schools, are heavily concentrated in the Nation's metropolitan areas. Thus, 79 percent of the nursery school pupils in 1973 and 71 percent of the kindergarten pupils lived within the country's 243 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) recognized at the time of the 1970

census (table I). Private nursery school enrollment was even more centered in metropolitan areas than public enrollment (83 percent compared with 72 percent).

About 44 percent of 3- to 5-year old children living in central cities of metropolitan areas and in the metropolitan areas surrounding central cities were enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten in 1973, compared with 34 percent of the children of similar age living in nonmetropolitan areas. About 54 percent of the private nursery school enrollment in the country was in the metropolitan area surrounding central cities whereas the largest portion of public nursery school enrollment (41 percent) was in the Nation's central cities. Partially as a consequence of having relatively few public kindergarten programs, the South had a lower preprimary enrollment rate for 5-year olds than any of the other regions. However, the enrollment rate for 4-year old children in the South was not significantly different from that for the other regions, and 3-year old children in the South had a higher enrollment rate than their peers in the North Central region.

Table I. Percent Distribution by Type of Residence of 3- to 5-Year Old Children Enrolled in Nursery School and Kindergarten by Control of School: October 1973

Type of residence	Nursery school			Kindergarten		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan.....	79.3	71.7	82.6	71.0	70.2	74.2
Central cities...	32.5	40.7	29.0	31.9	31.9	31.5
Outside central cities.....	46.8	31.0	53.6	39.1	38.3	42.7
Nonmetropolitan....	20.6	28.3	17.4	29.1	29.7	25.8

RELATED REPORTS

Beginning in 1964 and ending in 1972, the Office of Education has published an annual report on the number of 3- to 5-year old children enrolled in preprimary programs (i.e., nursery school and kindergarten) based on the Census Bureau's October Current Population Survey. These reports contain data essentially comparable to those presented in this report. The OE series was last published as DHEW Publication No. (OE) 73-11411, "Preprimary Enrollment: October 1972," by the National Center for Educational Statistics.

Advanced data on school enrollment for persons 3 to 34 years of age for October 1973 were presented in the Census Bureau's Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 261. Statistics on school enrollment for October of the years prior to 1973 have been published in other Current Population Reports in Series P-20.

1960 and 1970 census data. Statistics on school enrollment for cities, standard metropolitan statistical areas, States, regions and the United States appear in reports of the decennial censuses. Detailed statistics on school enrollment by age and socioeconomic characteristics for regions and the United States are presented in Subject Reports of the 1970 census, especially in PC(2)-5A, School Enrollment.

Figures on school enrollment from the October Current Population Surveys differ from decennial census data for reasons in addition to the difference in the dates. In the first place, the survey data exclude the institutional population and members of the Armed Forces. These two groups were included in the census. Second, there were differences in field work. The small group of Current Population Survey enumerators were more experienced and had more intensive training and supervision than the large number of temporary Census enumerators and may have more often obtained more accurate answers from respondents. Third, the census was taken in April and relates to enrollment since February 1, whereas the surveys were taken in October and relate to enrollment in the current term. This difference in months of the year affects not only the extent of school enrollment (through "dropouts" during the school year, etc.) but also the level of school in which persons of a given age are enrolled.

Data from school systems. Information on school enrollment and educational attainment is also collected and published by Federal, State, and local governmental agencies, and by independent research organizations. This information is generally obtained from reports

of school systems and institutions of higher learning, and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparable with data collected by the Bureau of the Census by household interviews, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, and enumeration methods.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage. The figures shown are for the civilian population excluding the relatively small number of inmates of institutions.

Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence. The population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) constitutes the metropolitan population. Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, SMSA's consists of towns and cities, rather than counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1970 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

The population inside SMSA's is further classified as "in central cities" and "outside central cities." With a few exceptions, central cities are determined according to the following criteria:

1. The largest city in an SMSA is always a central city.
2. One or two additional cities may be secondary central cities on the basis and in the order of the following criteria:

a. The additional city or cities have at least 250,000 inhabitants.

b. The additional city or cities have a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000.

Geographic regions. The four major regions of the United States, for which data are presented in this report, represent groups of States, as follows:

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

West: Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Preprimary enrollment. The school enrollment statistics from the Current Population Surveys are based on replies to the enumerator's inquiry as to whether the person was enrolled in school. Preprimary enrollment is the sum of enrollment in regular kindergarten and nursery school.

A nursery school is defined as a group or class that is organized to provide educational experiences for children during the year or years preceding kindergarten. It includes instruction as an important and integral phase of its program of child care. Private homes in which essentially custodial care is provided are not considered nursery schools. Children attending nursery school or kindergarten are classified as attending during either part of the day or the full day. Part-day attendance refers to those who attend either in the morning or in the afternoon, but not both. Full-day attendance refers to those who attend both in the morning and afternoon.

"Head Start." Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preschool education to young children are counted under "Nursery" or "Kindergarten" as appropriate.

Public or private school. In this report, a public school is defined as any educational institution operated by publicly elected or appointed school officials and supported by public funds. Private schools included educational institutions established and operated by religious bodies, as well as those which are under other private control. In cases where enrollment was in a school program which was both publicly and privately controlled or supported, enrollment was counted according to whether it was primarily public or private.

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Race. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: white, Negro, and "other races." The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except white and Negro.

Years of school completed. Data on years of school completed of the household head in this report were derived from the combination of answers to two questions: (a) "What is the highest grade of school ...has ever attended?" and (b) "Did ...finish this grade?"

The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or a high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

Head of household. One of the persons residing together as a household was designated as the head. The head of a household is usually the person regarded as the head by members of the household. Women are not classified as heads if their husbands are resident members of the household at the time of the survey.

Family income. Income as defined in this report represents the combined total money income of the family before deductions for personal taxes, Social Security, bonds, etc. It is the algebraic sum of money wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, and income other than earnings received by all family members during the 12 months prior to the surveys. It should be noted that, although the family income statistics refer to receipts during the previous 12 months, the characteristics of the person, such as age, marital status, etc., and the composition of families refer to the date of the survey.

The income tables include in the lowest income group (under $3,000) those who were classified as having no income in the previous 12 months and those reporting a loss in net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment or in rental income.

The income tables in this report include a separate category for families for whom no income in information was obtained. In most of the other Current Population Survey Reports showing income data, the missing income data have been allocated.

The money income level of families shown in this report may be somewhat understated. Income data from the October control card are based on the respondent's estimate of total family money income for the preceding 12 months coded in broad, fixed income intervals (table J). Income data collected in the March supplement to the Current Population Survey are based on responses to 8 direct questions asked of all persons 14 years old and over identifying 14 different sources of income and cover the preceding calendar year.

Table J. Income Intervals on the Control Card Used in the October Current Population Survey

Under $1,000	$6,000 to $7,499
$1,000 to $1,999	$7,500 to $9,999
$2,000 to $2,999	$10,000 to $14,999
$3,000 to $3,999	$15,000 to $24,999
$4,000 to $5,999	$25,000 and over

Previous research has shown that the use of broad income intervals to record money income tends to reduce the rate of nonreporting while increasing the likelihood that the amounts reported will be significantly understated as compared with amounts from more detailed questions (table K).

Table K. October CPS Control Card Family Income and March CPS Supplement Family Income for 1967 Through 1972

Year	Median family income, October control card	Percent change	Median family income, March supplement	Percent change	October-March ratio
1967	$6,811	(X)	$7,974	(X)	0.85
1968	7,189	5.5	8,632	8.3	0.83
1969	7,770	8.1	9,433	9.3	0.82
1970	8,268	6.4	9,867	4.6	0.84
1971	8,680	5.0	10,285	4.2	0.84
1972	9,275	6.9	11,116	8.1	0.83
1973	10,155	9.5	12,051	8.4	0.84

X Not applicable.

Occupation of household head. The data refer to the civilian job held during the survey week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week. The term "white collar" refers to the combination of the following major groups used in the 1970 Census of Population: (a) professional, technical and kindred; (b) managers and administrators, except farm; (c) clerical and kindred workers and (d) sales workers. The term "farm workers" includes the major occupation groups (a) farmers and farm managers and (b) farm laborers and foremen. The term "manual service" refers to the sum of the following major occupation groups: (a) craftsmen and kindred workers: (b) operatives including transport; (c) service workers, including private household and (d) laborers, excluding farm.

The category "no household head" refers to a child in a household whose head was residing away from home as a member of the Armed Forces.

Rounding of estimates. Individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Percentages are based on the unrounded absolute numbers.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data. The estimates are based on data obtained in October 1973 in the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census. The sample is spread over 461 areas comprising 923 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 47,000 occupied households are eligible for interview each month. Of this number 2,000 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 47,000, there are also about 8,000 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

The estimating procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1970 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

Reliability of the estimates. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting, as well as being subject to sampling variability.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors, but it does not measure, as such, any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error, and the chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

All statements of comparison appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. This means that for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified in some way (e.g., by use of the phrase, "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

The figures presented in tables L and M are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item. Table L contains the standard errors of estimated numbers of children enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. Table M contains the standard errors of estimated percentages.

Note when using small estimates. Percentage distributions are shown in this report only when the base of the percentage is greater

than 75,000. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that percentages would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated totals are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these totals are larger than those for the corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's needs.

Table L. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
25,000	7,000	1,000,000	40,000
50,000	9,000	1,500,000	49,000
100,000	13,000	2,500,000	60,000
250,000	21,000	5,000,000	77,000
500,000	29,000	7,500,000	83,000
750,000	35,000		

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors. Table 1 of this report shows that 2,829,000 3 to 5 year old children were enrolled in public preprimary school programs in October 1973. Table L shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 62,000. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 62,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a complete census figure by less than 124,000.

Of these 2,829,000 children, 394,000 or 13.9 percent were enrolled in nursery school. Table M shows the standard error of 13.9 percent on a base of 2,829,000 to be approximately .9 percent. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 13.9 percent would be within .9 percentage points of a complete census figure, and chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 1.8 percentage points of a census figure; i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be from 12.1 to 15.7 percent.

Differences. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference. Table 1 of this report shows that in October 1973 there were 1,405,000 3 to 5 year olds enrolled in private preprimary school. Thus the apparent difference between public and private enrollment is 1,424,000. The standard error of 2,829,000 is 62,000, as shown above. Table L shows the standard error on an estimate of 1,405,000 to be approximately 47,000. The standard error of the estimated difference of 1,424,000 is about

$$78{,}000 = \sqrt{(62{,}000)^2 + (47{,}000)^2}$$

This means the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated difference based on the sample would be less than 78,000 from the difference derived using complete census figures. The 68 percent confidence interval around the 1,424,000 difference is from 1,346,000 to 1,502,000, i.e., 1,424,000 $\pm$ 78,000. A conclusion that the average estimate of the difference derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. The 95 percent confidence interval is 1,268,000 to 1,580,000 and thus we can conclude with 95 percent confidence that the number of 3 to 5 year olds enrolled in public preprimary schools is actually greater than the number of private preprimary school enrollees.

Table M. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of Percentage (Thousands)							
	250	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500
2 or 98	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 95	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3
10 or 90	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5
20 or 80	3.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.6
35 or 65	4.0	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.7
50	4.2	2.9	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.7

Table 1. AGE AND RACE OF CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN NURSERY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN BY TYPE AND CONTROL OF PROGRAM: OCTOBER 1973

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age and race	Total	Total enrolled						Enrolled in nursery school						Enrolled in kindergarten					
		Total		Public		Private		Total		Public		Private		Total		Public		Private	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, 3 to 5 years old	10,344	4,234	40.9	2,829	27.4	1,405	13.6	1,318	12.7	394	3.8	924	8.9	2,916	28.2	2,435	23.5	481	4.6
White	8,698	3,521	40.5	2,243	25.8	1,278	14.7	1,083	12.4	238	2.7	845	9.7	2,438	28.0	2,006	23.1	433	5.0
Negro and other races	1,646	713	43.3	586	35.6	127	7.7	236	14.3	157	9.5	79	4.8	477	29.0	429	26.1	48	2.9
Negro	1,466	618	42.2	522	35.6	96	6.5	209	14.2	144	9.8	64	4.4	410	28.0	378	25.8	32	2.2
3 years old	3,557	515	14.5	137	3.9	378	10.6	489	13.8	127	3.6	365	10.2	26	0.7	10	0.3	16	0.4
White	2,977	417	14.0	77	2.6	340	11.4	398	13.4	73	2.4	326	10.9	19	0.6	5	0.2	14	0.5
Negro and other races	579	98	16.9	60	10.3	38	6.6	91	15.7	54	9.3	37	6.4	7	1.2	6	1.0	1	0.2
Negro	523	90	17.2	55	10.5	35	6.7	83	15.9	49	9.4	34	6.4	7	1.3	6	1.1	1	0.2
4 years old	3,443	1,177	34.2	518	15.0	659	19.1	753	21.9	232	6.7	521	15.1	424	12.3	286	8.3	138	4.0
White	2,903	946	32.6	343	11.8	603	20.8	624	21.5	141	4.9	483	16.7	322	11.1	202	7.0	120	4.1
Negro and other races	540	230	42.6	175	32.3	56	10.3	128	23.8	91	16.8	38	7.0	102	18.9	84	15.5	18	3.3
Negro	490	202	41.3	161	32.9	41	8.4	109	22.3	83	17.0	26	5.3	93	19.0	78	15.9	15	3.1
5 years old	3,344	2,542	76.0	2,175	65.0	368	11.0	76	2.3	36	1.1	40	1.2	2,466	73.7	2,139	63.9	327	9.8
White	2,817	2,157	76.6	1,823	64.7	334	11.9	60	2.1	24	0.8	36	1.3	2,097	74.4	1,799	63.8	298	10.6
Negro and other races	527	385	73.1	352	66.8	33	6.3	16	3.1	12	2.3	4	0.8	369	70.0	340	64.5	29	5.5
Negro	453	326	71.9	306	67.6	20	4.4	16	3.6	12	2.7	4	0.9	310	68.2	294	64.9	15	3.4

Table 2. FULL-DAY AND PART-DAY ATTENDANCE STATUS OF CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN NURSERY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN BY AGE, RACE, AND TYPE OF PROGRAM: OCTOBER 1973

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age and race	Total enrolled			Enrolled in--					
				Nursery school			Kindergarten		
	Total	Full day	Part day	Total	Full day	Part day	Total	Full day	Part day
Total, 3 to 5 years old	4,234	958	3,276	1,318	385	933	2,916	573	2,342
White	3,521	638	2,883	1,083	247	835	2,438	390	2,048
Negro and other races	713	320	393	236	137	98	477	183	294
Negro	618	278	341	209	125	84	410	153	257
3 years old	515	178	338	489	169	320	26	9	17
White	417	124	293	398	120	278	19	4	15
Negro and other races	98	54	44	91	49	42	7	5	2
Negro	90	52	38	83	48	35	7	5	2
4 years old	1,177	303	874	753	196	557	424	107	317
White	946	180	766	624	116	508	322	64	258
Negro and other races	230	122	108	128	80	49	102	43	59
Negro	202	106	96	109	69	41	93	38	55
5 years old	2,542	478	2,064	76	20	56	2,466	458	2,008
White	2,157	333	1,824	60	11	48	2,097	322	1,775
Negro and other races	385	145	240	16	9	8	369	136	233
Negro	326	119	207	16	9	8	310	110	199
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total, 3 to 5 years old	100.0	22.6	77.4	100.0	29.2	70.8	100.0	19.7	80.3
White	100.0	18.1	81.9	100.0	22.9	77.1	100.0	16.0	84.0
Negro and other races	100.0	44.9	55.1	100.0	58.3	41.7	100.0	38.3	61.7
Negro	100.0	44.9	55.1	100.0	59.9	40.1	100.0	37.3	62.7
3 years old	100.0	34.5	65.5	100.0	34.5	65.5	(B)	(B)	(B)
White	100.0	29.7	70.3	100.0	30.1	69.9	(B)	(B)	(B)
Negro and other races	100.0	54.7	45.3	100.0	53.9	46.1	(B)	(B)	(B)
Negro	100.0	58.2	41.8	100.0	57.6	42.4	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 years old	100.0	25.7	74.3	100.0	26.0	74.0	100.0	25.2	74.8
White	100.0	19.0	81.0	100.0	18.6	81.4	100.0	20.0	80.0
Negro and other races	100.0	53.1	46.9	100.0	62.1	37.9	100.0	41.8	58.2
Negro	100.0	52.6	47.4	100.0	62.7	37.3	100.0	40.6	59.4
5 years old	100.0	18.8	81.2	100.0	26.3	73.7	100.0	18.6	81.4
White	100.0	15.5	84.5	(B)	(B)	(B)	100.0	15.4	84.6
Negro and other races	100.0	37.5	62.5	(B)	(B)	(B)	100.0	36.9	63.1
Negro	100.0	36.5	63.5	(B)	(B)	(B)	100.0	35.6	64.4

B Base less than 75,000.

Table 3. FAMILY INCOME, OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND REGION OF CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN NURSERY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN: OCTOBER 1973

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Selected characteristics	Enrolled in--					
	Nursery school			Kindergarten		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
Family Income						
Total	1,318	394	924	2,916	2,435	481
Under $3,000	67	53	14	146	137	9
$3,000 to $4,999	95	65	30	284	266	18
$5,000 to $7,499	128	70	58	417	366	50
$7,500 to $9,999	116	38	78	433	366	68
$10,000 and over	841	143	698	1,444	1,144	300
Not reported	71	25	46	192	156	36
Occupation of Household Head						
White collar	760	123	637	1,091	796	295
Blue collar	376	149	227	1,349	1,200	149
Farm	17	14	3	64	59	4
Unemployed or not in labor force	135	103	32	304	292	12
No household head[1]	30	6	24	108	87	20
Type of Residence						
Metropolitan, in central cities	428	160	268	929	777	151
Metropolitan, outside central cities	617	122	495	1,139	934	205
Nonmetropolitan	272	111	161	848	724	124
Region						
Northeast	281	69	212	629	567	62
North Central	360	124	237	786	752	33
South	367	105	262	986	677	309
West	310	96	214	515	438	77
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
Family Income						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $3,000	5.1	13.5	1.5	5.0	5.6	1.9
$3,000 to $4,999	7.2	16.5	3.2	9.7	10.9	3.8
$5,000 to $7,499	9.7	17.9	6.3	14.3	15.0	10.4
$7,500 to $9,999	8.8	9.7	8.4	14.9	15.0	14.1
$10,000 and over	63.8	36.2	75.6	49.5	47.0	62.4
Not reported	5.4	6.3	5.0	6.6	6.4	7.4
Occupation of Household Head						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White collar	57.7	31.2	69.0	37.4	32.7	61.4
Blue collar	28.6	37.8	24.6	46.3	49.3	31.0
Farm	1.3	3.5	0.3	2.2	2.4	0.9
Unemployed or not in the labor force	10.2	26.1	3.4	10.4	12.0	2.4
No household head[1]	2.3	1.4	2.6	3.7	3.6	4.3
Type of Residence						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan, in central cities	32.5	40.7	29.0	31.9	31.9	31.5
Metropolitan, outside central cities	46.8	31.0	53.6	39.1	38.3	42.7
Nonmetropolitan	20.6	28.3	17.4	29.1	29.7	25.8
Region						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northeast	21.3	17.5	22.9	21.6	23.3	12.9
North Central	27.3	31.4	25.6	26.9	30.9	6.9
South	27.9	26.8	28.4	33.8	27.8	64.2
West	23.5	24.4	23.1	17.7	18.0	16.0

[1]Households in which the head is a member of the Armed Forces.

Table 4. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD FOR CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN NURSERY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN BY AGE AND RACE: OCTOBER 1973

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age and race	Elementary, 0 to 8 years			High school, 1 to 3 years			High school, 4 years			College, 1 to 3 years			College, 4 years or more			No household head[1]		
	Total	Enrolled		Total	Enrolled		Total	Enrolled		Total	Enrolled		Total	Enrolled		Total	Enrolled	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, 3 to 5 years old	1,211	377	31.2	1,778	647	36.4	3,816	1,432	37.5	1,413	637	45.1	1,801	1,002	55.6	325	137	42.3
White	857	244	28.4	1,329	445	33.5	3,283	1,205	36.7	1,305	586	44.9	1,645	922	56.1	279	118	42.4
Negro and other races	353	134	37.8	449	202	45.1	533	227	42.6	108	51	47.0	156	80	51.1	47	19	(B)
Negro	334	128	38.2	429	191	44.6	480	202	42.1	92	41	44.5	94	42	44.8	37	15	(B)
3 years old	398	24	6.1	584	50	8.6	1,285	130	10.1	529	99	18.7	650	205	31.5	110	7	6.0
White	272	9	3.2	450	28	6.2	1,096	100	9.1	480	87	18.0	590	190	32.1	89	5	5.3
Negro and other races	127	16	12.3	134	22	16.7	189	31	16.2	49	12	(B)	60	15	(B)	21	2	(B)
Negro	118	16	13.2	129	22	17.2	178	31	17.1	43	11	(B)	36	9	(B)	17	2	(B)
4 years old	385	94	24.3	644	172	26.7	1,275	360	28.2	458	180	39.2	587	343	58.5	94	28	29.6
White	274	46	16.7	460	94	20.5	1,114	299	26.9	428	164	38.4	540	315	58.4	87	28	31.8
Negro and other races	111	48	43.0	185	78	42.3	162	61	37.8	30	15	(B)	47	28	(B)	6	-	-
Negro	105	44	42.0	177	72	40.6	143	56	39.0	28	13	(B)	31	17	(B)	5	-	-
5 years old	427	259	60.7	550	425	77.2	1,256	942	75.0	425	359	84.3	564	454	80.5	121	103	85.0
White	311	189	60.7	419	323	77.0	1,073	807	75.2	396	335	84.6	515	418	81.1	102	86	83.7
Negro and other races	116	70	60.9	131	102	78.1	183	136	74.0	29	23	(B)	49	36	(B)	19	18	(B)
Negro	110	68	61.5	123	97	78.8	159	116	72.9	21	17	(B)	26	16	(B)	14	13	(B)

- Represents zero. B Base less than 75,000.

[1]Households in which the head is a member of the Armed Forces.

Table 5. OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD FOR CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN NURSERY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN BY AGE AND RACE: OCTOBER 1973

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age and race	White collar			Blue collar			Farm workers			Unemployed and not in labor force			No household head[1]		
	Total	Enrolled		Total	Enrolled		Total	Enrolled		Total	Enrolled		Total	Enrolled	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, 3 to 5 years old	3,710	1,851	49.9	4,872	1,726	35.4	316	81	25.5	1,121	439	39.1	325	137	42.3
White	3,380	1,679	49.7	4,058	1,409	34.7	292	73	24.9	689	241	35.0	279	118	42.4
Negro and other races	330	172	52.2	814	317	38.9	23	8	(B)	432	198	45.7	47	19	(B)
Negro	244	120	49.3	745	284	38.2	22	6	(B)	418	193	46.2	37	15	(B)
3 years old	1,324	317	24.0	1,647	135	8.2	94	9	9.6	381	48	12.5	110	7	6.0
White	1,212	287	23.7	1,348	96	7.1	87	8	9.3	242	21	8.8	89	5	5.3
Negro and other races	112	30	26.6	299	39	13.0	7	1	(B)	139	26	18.8	21	2	(B)
Negro	83	23	27.8	283	39	13.8	7	1	(B)	132	25	19.0	17	2	(B)
4 years old	1,219	604	49.6	1,611	389	24.2	123	9	7.3	397	146	36.8	94	28	29.6
White	1,108	546	49.2	1,366	300	21.9	114	6	5.2	227	67	29.7	87	28	31.8
Negro and other races	110	59	53.3	245	90	36.7	9	3	(B)	170	79	46.3	6	-	-
Negro	90	46	50.9	219	76	34.9	9	3	(B)	166	77	46.3	5	-	-
5 years old	1,167	929	79.6	1,614	1,202	74.5	99	63	63.4	343	245	71.5	121	103	85.0
White	1,060	846	79.8	1,344	1,014	75.4	91	59	64.4	220	153	69.5	102	86	83.7
Negro and other races	107	84	77.7	270	188	69.6	7	4	(B)	123	93	75.2	19	18	(B)
Negro	71	51	(B)	243	169	69.6	6	2	(B)	120	91	75.8	14	13	(B)

- Represents zero. B Base less than 75,000.

[1]Households in which the head is a member of the Armed Forces.

Table 6. FAMILY INCOME IN PRECEDING 12 MONTHS FOR CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN NURSERY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN BY AGE AND RACE: OCTOBER 1973

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age and race	Under $3,000			$3,000 to $4,999			$5,000 to $7,499			$7,500 to $9,999			$10,000 and over			Income not reported		
	Total	Enrolled		Total	Enrolled		Total	Enrolled		Total	Enrolled		Total	Enrolled		Total	Enrolled	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, 3 to 5 years old	618	213	34.5	1,018	379	37.2	1,546	545	35.2	1,534	550	35.8	4,915	2,285	46.5	712	263	36.9
White	334	97	29.1	673	228	33.8	1,227	425	34.7	1,345	466	34.6	4,518	2,085	46.2	601	220	36.6
Negro and other races	284	116	40.9	345	151	43.8	319	119	37.4	190	84	44.2	397	199	50.2	111	43	38.3
Negro	282	116	41.2	332	149	45.0	292	110	37.6	163	65	39.9	297	141	47.6	101	37	36.6
3 years old	232	38	16.2	336	23	6.7	527	43	8.2	521	46	8.8	1,687	338	20.0	253	27	10.8
White	133	14	10.3	230	11	4.8	409	33	8.2	460	38	8.3	1,541	300	19.5	204	21	10.2
Negro and other races	99	24	24.2	106	12	11.0	118	10	8.5	60	8	(B)	145	38	26.0	49	6	(B)
Negro	99	24	24.2	99	12	11.8	106	9	8.3	55	6	(B)	115	33	28.3	47	6	(B)
4 years old	207	57	27.5	348	130	37.4	530	142	26.7	496	114	22.9	1,645	665	40.4	217	69	31.8
White	101	19	18.5	215	72	33.4	430	101	23.4	445	95	21.4	1,521	600	39.4	191	60	31.5
Negro and other races	107	38	36.0	133	58	43.9	100	41	41.1	51	18	(B)	124	65	52.6	26	9	(B)
Negro	105	38	36.7	130	56	43.6	90	37	41.1	43	16	(B)	98	47	48.3	25	8	(B)
5 years old	179	119	66.4	334	226	67.6	489	360	73.6	518	390	75.3	1,583	1,282	80.9	242	166	68.8
White	101	65	64.4	228	145	63.5	388	291	75.0	439	332	75.7	1,455	1,185	81.4	206	139	67.4
Negro and other races	78	54	69.0	106	81	76.6	100	68	68.0	79	58	73.4	128	97	75.4	35	27	(B)
Negro	78	54	69.0	103	81	79.0	96	64	66.6	64	43	(B)	84	61	73.3	29	23	(B)

B Base less than 75,000.

Table 7. TYPE OF RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN NURSERY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN BY AGE AND RACE: OCTOBER 1973

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age and race	Metropolitan-inside central cities			Metropolitan-outside central cities			Nonmetropolitan		
	Total	Enrolled		Total	Enrolled		Total	Enrolled	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, 3 to 5 years old	3,080	1,357	44.1	3,998	1,756	43.9	3,265	1,120	34.3
White	2,127	917	43.1	3,704	1,624	43.8	2,867	980	34.2
Negro and other races	954	441	46.2	295	133	45.1	398	140	35.1
Negro	883	406	45.9	220	94	42.9	363	119	32.6
3 years old	1,064	189	17.7	1,399	234	16.7	1,094	93	8.5
White	736	130	17.6	1,296	213	16.4	945	75	7.9
Negro and other races	328	59	17.9	102	21	20.5	149	18	12.1
Negro	306	54	17.6	78	19	24.9	139	17	12.0
4 years old	996	372	37.4	1,333	520	39.0	1,114	284	25.5
White	678	227	33.4	1,236	479	38.8	989	241	24.3
Negro and other races	318	145	45.7	97	41	42.3	125	44	35.0
Negro	295	133	45.2	79	31	39.3	116	38	32.9
5 years old	1,021	796	78.0	1,266	1,002	79.1	1,057	743	70.3
White	713	560	78.5	1,171	931	79.5	933	665	71.3
Negro and other races	308	236	76.8	95	71	74.2	124	78	62.9
Negro	282	218	77.5	63	44	(B)	108	64	58.8

B Base less than 75,000.

Table 8. REGION OF RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN NURSERY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN BY AGE AND RACE: OCTOBER 1973

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age and race	Northeast			North Central			South			West		
	Total	Enrolled		Total	Enrolled		Total	Enrolled		Total	Enrolled	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, 3 to 5 years old	2,217	910	41.0	2,797	1,146	41.0	3,417	1,353	39.6	1,913	825	43.1
White	1,957	798	40.8	2,457	983	40.0	2,621	1,049	40.0	1,663	691	41.5
Negro and other races	260	112	43.1	340	163	47.8	796	304	38.2	250	134	53.6
Negro	239	102	42.6	312	153	49.1	774	293	37.9	141	70	49.9
3 years old	748	104	13.9	978	107	10.9	1,128	175	15.5	703	128	18.4
White	661	90	13.6	861	83	9.7	834	131	15.7	621	113	18.2
Negro and other races	87	14	15.8	117	24	20.2	293	44	15.1	82	16	19.7
Negro	79	13	16.2	104	22	21.3	285	44	15.6	54	11	(B)
4 years old	727	258	35.4	917	277	30.2	1,160	410	35.4	639	232	36.4
White	640	224	34.9	805	231	28.7	910	311	34.2	548	181	32.9
Negro and other races	87	34	39.0	112	45	40.5	250	99	39.6	91	52	57.2
Negro	85	32	37.4	104	44	42.0	247	97	39.1	53	30	(B)
5 years old	742	549	74.0	902	763	84.5	1,129	768	68.0	571	463	81.1
White	656	484	73.8	791	669	84.6	877	607	69.2	494	397	80.4
Negro and other races	86	64	75.2	112	94	84.0	252	161	63.8	77	66	85.4
Negro	75	57	76.3	103	87	84.6	242	152	62.8	33	30	(B)

B Base less than 75,000.

Table 9. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF 5-YEAR OLD CHILDREN ENROLLED IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL: OCTOBER 1973

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Selected characteristics	Total	Elementary enrollment			Percent enrolled		
		Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
Total, 5 years old	3,344	346	287	60	10.4	8.6	1.8
White	2,817	299	244	55	10.6	8.6	2.0
Negro and other races	527	47	43	4	8.9	8.1	0.8
Negro	453	41	37	4	9.0	8.1	0.9
FAMILY INCOME							
Under $3,000	179	15	12	3	8.3	6.6	1.7
$3,000 to $4,999	334	34	31	3	10.1	9.2	0.9
$5,000 to $7,499	489	34	32	1	6.9	6.6	0.3
$7,500 to $9,999	518	50	44	7	9.7	8.4	1.3
$10,000 and over	1,583	182	145	37	11.5	9.2	2.3
Not reported	241	31	23	8	12.9	9.5	3.5
OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD							
White collar	1,167	139	110	29	11.9	9.4	2.5
Blue collar	1,614	155	129	27	9.6	8.0	1.7
Farm	99	4	4	-	3.8	3.8	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	343	39	35	4	11.3	10.1	1.2
No household head[1]	121	10	10	-	8.1	8.1	-
TYPE OF RESIDENCE							
Metropolitan, in central cities	1,021	105	76	29	10.3	7.5	2.9
Metropolitan, outside central cities	1,266	155	134	21	12.2	10.6	1.7
Nonmetropolitan	1,057	86	77	9	8.1	7.3	0.9
REGION							
Northeast	742	140	117	24	18.9	15.7	3.2
North Central	902	57	47	10	6.3	5.2	1.1
South	1,129	87	68	19	7.7	6.0	1.7
West	571	62	55	7	10.8	9.7	1.2

- Represents zero.
[1]Households in which the head is a member of the Armed Forces.

Table 10. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF 6-YEAR OLD CHILDREN ENROLLED IN NURSERY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN: OCTOBER 1973

(In thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Selected characteristics	Total	Nursery school and kindergarten enrollment		
		Total	Public	Private
Total, 6 years old	3,487	164	152	12
White	2,852	150	138	12
Negro and other races	535	14	14	-
Negro	476	14	14	-
FAMILY INCOME				
Under $3,000	184	8	8	-
$3,000 to $4,999	312	19	19	-
$5,000 to $7,499	474	26	23	3
$7,500 to $9,999	450	20	20	-
$10,000 and over	1,713	75	68	7
Not reported	354	16	15	1
OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD				
White collar	1,191	52	45	8
Blue collar	1,552	80	77	3
Farm	134	8	8	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	410	20	18	1
No household head[1]	98	5	5	-
TYPE OF RESIDENCE				
Metropolitan, in central cities	997	41	35	6
Metropolitan, outside central cities	1,328	59	56	3
Nonmetropolitan	1,162	64	61	3
REGION				
Northeast	750	30	30	-
North Central	948	68	68	-
South	1,087	38	26	12
West	701	29	29	-

- Represents zero.
[1]Households in which the head is a member of the Armed Forces.